(XXX YEAR.) THE (Price 6d.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775.

HAGUE, *March* 20.

Their high mightineſſes the States General have this day iſſued a proclamation, of which the following is a tranſlation:

PROCLAMATION.

THE ſtates general to the united provinces, to all who ſhall ſee, or hear theſe preſents read, greeting:

Be it known, that we, for particular reaſons us thereunto moving, have thought fit abſolutely to prohibit, and we hereby abſolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns, and ſhot, by ſhips belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, proviſionally for the term of ſix months, upon pain not only of confiſcation of the arms and ammunition which ſhall be found there on board, but alſo of a fine of a thouſand guilders over and above, at the charge of the commander, whoſe ſhip ſhall be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſame.

That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the aboveſaid term of ſix months, no gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other inſtruments of war, ſhall be embarked on board any other ſhips, whether foreign or belonging to this country, to be tranſported abroad, without conſent or permiſſion of the college of admiralty, under whoſe juriſdiction the embarkation ſhall be made upon pain of confiſcation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other ammunition, which ſhall have been embarked without permiſſion, and of the commander's incurring a fine of a thouſand guilders, on board of whoſe ſhip the ſaid arms and ammunition ſhall have been embarked, and his ſhip be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſaid fine.

And, that no one may pretend ignorance hereof, we call upon and require the ſtates, the hereditary ſtadtholder, the committee of council, and the deputations of the ſtates, of the reſpective provinces, and all other the officers and juſtices of theſe countries, to cauſe this our proclamation to be forthwith promulged, publiſhed, and affixed, in all places where ſuch publication is wont to be made. And we do further charge and command the counſellors of the admiralty, the advocates general, together with all admirals, vice-admirals, captains, officers, and commanders, to pay obedience to this our proclamation, proceeding and cauſing to be proceeded againſt the tranſgreſſors thereof, without favour, connivance, diſſimulation, or compoſition.---For ſuch have we found meet.

Given at the Hague, under the ſeal of the ſtate, the ſignature of the preſident of our aſſembly, and the counter-ſignature of our greffier, the 20th day of March, 1775.

(Signed) G. VAN HARDENBROEK.

By order of the ſtates general,

(Counter-ſigned) H. FAGEL.

To which was affixed the ſeal of their high mightineſſes.

LONDON, *April* 4.

Seventeen tranſports from Portſmouth are arrived at Cork to carry the troops to America.

Extract of a letter from Dover, March 31.

"On Tueſday laſt a detachment of the 14th regiment of foot, conſiſting of about 100 men, embarked on board a tranſport in this harbour for Boſton, and the next morning ſailed for that place."

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Calais, March 21.

"I have juſt now been informed, that the Iriſh brigades are ordered to be recruited, and that ſeveral perſons in different diſguiſes, have lately ſailed from this and other places for Ireland, on that ſervice.

Capt. Drummond, of the artillery, is appointed Aid-de-camp to major general Clinton, on the American expedition."

April 5. An expreſs arrived laſt week from Gibraltar, with information to his majeſty's ſecretary at war, that the Spaniards had eight ſail of the line ready for immediate ſailing. Their pretence was againſt the Moors, but it not being uſual to equip an armament of ſuch force, it cauſed a ſuſpicion ſufficient to advertiſe our court of the circumſtance. Accordingly, the queſtion was put to the Spaniſh miniſter laſt Thurſday, but we do not as yet hear that he has given a categorical anſwer to it.

So ſullen, and unexpectedly adverſe, are the late diſpatches from Madrid, that a war is apprehended more than ever; and a propoſal has actually been made in our cabinet council, that, in caſe of a rupture, we ſhould furniſh ſhipping and tranſports for 40,000 Moors, and land them in Spain. This is a plan that was formed by the earl of Chatham when in adminiſtration, and would at one ſtroke throw the whole houſe of Bourbon into inextricable confuſion. It is well known, that in Granada and Valencia are vaſt numbers of ſecret Moors, that would join their friends on landing.

April 23. A ſquadron of men of war, all completely manned, with ſix months proviſions on board, are ordered to be conſtantly at Spithead during the ſummer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, wherever occaſion may require.

The following is a copy of a letter ſent yeſterday by the lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold to the Lord Mayor of the city of London:

"My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, as chief magiſtrate of the city of London, that his Majeſty will not receive, on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance, or petition of the Lord Mayor and aldermen, but in their corporate capacity. I am,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

HERTFORD.

This day his Majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. The bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies. The bill for appointing commiſſioners to execute the land-tax act. The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices, &c. The bill for veſting part of the garden of Lincoln's inn, in the accountant-general of chancery, &c. The bill to explain and amend an act to prevent frauds in the manufacture of hats, the woollen, and divers other branches of trade. The bill to enable Sir Nigel Grieſly and ſon to make a navigable canal from certain coal mines at Apedale, in Staffordſhire, to Newcaſtle under Lyne. And alſo to ſeveral road, enclouſure, and private bills.

April 15. A gentleman who was in the preſence chamber on Monday, when the city addreſs and remonſtrance was preſented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. When the city-council had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the king with a half-bent knee, and a moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket, read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond, and in like manner, a third at the door, when the king moved his hat to his Lordſhip, and thus ended the buſineſs.

It was laſt year reported, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt had ſaid, that with 5000 Engliſh regulars he would engage to march from one end to the other of the continent of North-America. This being ſpoken of publicly in a coffee-houſe in North-America, Colonel Waſhington, who was preſent, declared, that with only 1000 Virginians, he would engage to ſtop Sir Jeffery Amherſt's march.---It is the faſhion at St. James's to deſpiſe the Americans, to call them cowards, poltroons, &c. and the reſolution ſeems to be taken to put their courage to the proof. The very able, ſpirited, and prudent conduct of this gallant officer, when he covered and preſerved the remains of the Engliſh army, after one of their defeats laſt war in North-America, has endeared him to every brave man, and ſtamped him with the name of being a moſt able officer.

The following is a correct liſt of the twenty-four lords who voted againſt the laſt American reſtraining bill:

Richmond, Devonſhire, Portland, Manchеſter, Leinſter, Rockingham, Abergavenny, Abingdon, Archer, Berkley, Camden, Cholmondley, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Ponſonby, Stanhope, Tankerville, Temple, Fred. Exon, Spencer, J. St. Aſaph, Craven, Wycombe, Torrington.

April 18. A report prevails, that the parliament will not be prorogued, but continued by ſhort adjournments, till the event of the American congreſs, which is to meet on the 5th of next month, ſhall be known.

The Havannah, capt. Watſon, from New-York, after a very ſhort paſſage, with government diſpatches, is arrived at Brighthelmſtone.

It is aſſerted the miniſtry have received ſome intelligence of an unpleaſing nature from America, by the way of France.

A bill is preparing to be laid before the two houſes, to enable his majeſty to appoint the council in the ſeveral American colonies, where the right of chuſing is at preſent veſted in the aſſembly.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, it is no longer a ſecret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time, the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

It is ſaid that lord North has it in contemplation to diſſolve the South-ſea company, and to throw their ſavings, amounting to near a million of money, into the ſinking fund, and apply it to the ſervice of the current year. The above ſavings having ariſen entirely from the exorbitant price of 500l. for each million of the funds managed by the South-ſea company, may very honourably be applied to the public uſe.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman of rank at Paris mentions, that by a veſſel from the coaſt of Guiney, accounts have been received that the Phollies, a people deſcended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the banks of the river Gambia, and have committed ſeveral hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, who they aſſert have no pretenſions to the Gold coaſt, it being part of the territories of their forefathers.

The above people, ſays this account, are exceeding powerful and rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the profits made by the gold, ivory, and ſlave trade, from which, and their unexcelled bravery, it is imagined they will be very troubleſome to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

Governor Gorham, we are informed, is appointed to a very important command in North-America.

It has tranſpired, that orders are given to bring over in cloſe confinement a conſiderable general officer, who is ſuſpected to have too cloſe connections with the Americans; and that his mildneſs of temper, and ſoftneſs of conduct, have encouraged their inſolence.

The plan of military operations projected againſt the Americans is ſaid to be this: Gen. Gage is to continue chief in command; the head quarters to be at Boſton; detached parties of 2000 men each, commanded reſpectively by Clinton, Howe, and Burgoyne, are to be ſent to South-Carolina, Virginia, and ſuch of the provinces as are deemed the moſt refractory. This plan is founded on the principle that 2000 brave regulars will beat 50,000 cowardly irregulars.

It is now talked that the parliament is to meet early in October, to fix the ſums to be paid by the reſpective provinces into the hands of a pay-maſter-general of the troops, whoſe reſidence is to be at New-York. The amount at preſent aſked is ſaid to be only the annual expences extraordinary, which this nation has been put to in proteſting the American conqueſts in the late war. There is another fund, they ſay, to be eſtabliſhed, for paying the intereſt of a large ſum to be raiſed to build forts in certain places. The intereſt of this new fund is to be ſeven and a half per cent. payable at New-York half-yearly, to an agent, who is to be impowered to draw upon the treaſury here in caſe the extra ſums for the government of America, over and above the money to be raiſed there, ſhould amount to ſo much. This new mode of funding upon the American credit, it is thought will meet with the approbation of the landed intereſt.

BOSTON,

Camp at Cambridge, May 28, 1775.

Yeſterday a party from the United American army was ordered to take the cattle, hay, &c. from Noddle's and Hog Iſland. While executing their orders, they were attacked by a number of the king's troops from Boſton, in an armed ſchooner, a ſloop, and 8 or 10 boats belonging to the men of war; a briſk fire began about four o'clock, P. M. and continued moſt of the night, then ceaſed a little, and at dawn of day was renewed, by which time capt. Foſter, with two field-pieces from this camp, joined our troops, when a heavy fire from the ſhore on the armed veſſels put them into great diſtreſs. The ſchooner's decks were ſoon cleared, and ſhe drifted on the ferry-way at Wineſimet, where our people ſet fire to her, and ſhe was ſoon blown up and deſtroyed. Sixteen four pounders, and ſix ſwivels, were taken out of her by our people. The ſloop was diſabled, and obliged to be towed off by the men of war's boats; the remains of them are returned to their den. Our people had none killed, three wounded, but none of them dangerouſly. The number of the killed and wounded of the enemy not known.

Lieut. Gould, taken priſoner at Lexington, on the 19th of April, is exchanged for an old man named Breed, who has a large family. Lieut. Gould has a fortune of 1900l. per annum. It is ſaid, that when firſt taken, he offered 2000l. for his ranſom.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 2.

Generals Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe, arrived at Boſton laſt Friday in a man of war. No troops came with them. They brought over 20 fine horſes, in order to take their pleaſure in this delightful country.

HARTFORD, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth to the provincial congreſs, Maſſachuſetts, and from them forwarded to the committees of correſpondence in Connecticut.

"*Gentlemen*, *Portſmouth, 29th May.*

"We had two proviſion veſſels ſeized at the mouth of our harbour laſt night, by the Scarborough, and upon application, made to Capt. Barclay for their releaſe, find he has poſitive orders from the admiral to take poſſeſſion of all veſſels laden with proviſions, ſalt and molaſſes, and ſend them to Boſton---and ſays further, thoſe orders are circular through the continent. By order of the committee.

B. WENTWORTH, chairman.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 3.

Laſt week the company of the train of artillery, lately raiſed here, all well accoutred, with four excellent field-pieces, marched to join the American army near Boſton; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, as complete a body of men as any in the king's dominions.

The other companies raiſed here, and in the adjacent towns, as alſo ſeveral from the ſouth counties, all able bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounders with a quantity of ordnance ſtores, were ſent from hence to the American camp, a few days ſince.

NEW-YORK, *June* 5.

A letter from Boſton of the 19th of May, ſays, "the late alarming fire in this city was occaſioned by a ſerjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges with his pipe in his mouth; he was ſo burnt that he died the 20th following."

Another letter from Boſton ſays, "The whole loſs, occaſioned by the late fire there, is thought to be about 40,000l. ſterling."

By accounts from Boſton, as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three general officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 drafts, were arrived there in ſix tranſports from England.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day, when he entered the 38th year of his age, a royal ſalute was fired from the Aſia, of 64 guns, in this harbour, commanded by George Vandeput, Eſq; the crew then gave three cheers, which was immediately

answered by a number of the inhabitants who lined the docks at the time.

A circumstantial account of the late battle at Chelsea, Hog-Island, &c.

ON Saturday last, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live stock from Hog and Noddle's Island, which lie near Chelsea and Winnesimmet, on the N. E. side of Boston harbour.---From Chelsea to Hog-island, at low water, it is but about knee high, and from that to Noddle's-Island about the same. The stock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boston, and Mr. Jonathan Jackson, at Newburyport; that on Noddle's-Island was owned by Mr. ——— Williams, of Boston, who hires the island.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelsea to Hog-island, and from thence to Noddle's island, to drive off the stock which was there, but were interrupted by a schooner and a sloop, dispatched from the fleet in Boston harbour, and 40 marines, who had been stationed on the island to protect the live stock.---However, they sent off two fine English stallions, two colts, and three cows; killed fifteen horses, two colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn full of salt hay, and an old farm-house. By this time they were fired on from the schooner and sloop, and a large number of marines in boats, sent from the several men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marsh, and kept themselves undiscovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they shot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died soon after. They then retreated to Hog-Island, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelsea, and drove off all the stock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 sheep and lambs, some cows, horses, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials and the schooner, sloop, boats, and marines on the other island. Having cleared Hog-island, the provincials drew up on Chelsea neck, and sent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and two pieces of cannon (4 pounders) which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; soon after which General Putnam went down and hailed the schooner, told the people that, if they would submit, they should have good quarters, which the schooner returned with a cannon shot; this was immediately answered with a cannon from the provincials.--- Upon this a very heavy fire ensued from both sides, which lasted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the schooner ceased, the fire from the shore being so hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been sent from the ships to their assistance, and also a large reinforcement of marines sent to Noddle's Island, with 2 12 pounders.

The schooner being thus left, drove ashore, where about break of day the provincials carried some hay under her stern, and set her on fire, the sloop keeping up a small fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun at Noddle's Island hill with the twelve pounders upon the provincials; also Gen. Putman kept a heavy fire upon the sloop, which disabled her much, and killed many of her men, so that she was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceased excepting a few shot which were exchanged between the party at Chelsea, and the marines on Noddle's island. Thus ended this long action, without the loss of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the bursting of his own gun, and another only lost his little finger. The loss of the enemy amounted to 20 killed and 50 wounded. The provincials took out of the schooner 4 double-fortified 4 pounders, 12 swivels, chief of her rigging and sails, many cloths, some money, &c. which the sailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haste.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 5.

IN CONGRESS, *Monday, May* 27, 1775.

On motion resolved,

That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported to the island of Nantucket, except from the colony of Massachusetts-bay; the convention of which colony is desired to take measures for effectually providing the said island, upon their application to purchase the same, with as much provision as shall be necessary for its internal use and no more.

The congress deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this continent, through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a vigilant execution of this resolve to all committees.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 2, 1775.

Upon motion resolved,

That no bill of exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negociated, or any money supplied to them by any person in America. That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be furnished or supplied to or for the use of the British army or navy in the colony of Massachusett's-bay—and that no vessel employed in transporting British troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike stores or provisions for said troops, be freighted or furnished with provisions or any necessaries---until farther orders from this congress.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

Last Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, the Williamsburg troop of horse left this city, well accoutred, in order to meet our good and worthy speaker on his return from the continental congress. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, these hardy friends and supporters of American liberty pursued their journey with the utmost eagerness, whilst the most unfeigned joy diffused itself in every countenance.

For order, good discipline, and regularity, this company was greatly applauded. Ruffen's ferry was the place where they met the object of their wishes, whom, after giving three hearty cheers, they conducted until they arrived within about two miles of the city, when they were joined by the company of foot, who also gave three cheers, and shewed every other mark of decency and respect. The pleasing deportment of the speaker, on account of this peculiar honour done him, animated, in the highest degree, every person that attended; and on Tuesday, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole body arrayed here, surrounding the father of his country, whom they attended to his house, amidst repeated acclamations, and then respectfully retired.

This day the general assembly of this colony met, pursuant to the governor's proclamation.

The speech of his excellency the Right Honourable *John Earl of Dunmore*, his majesty's lieutenant and governor-general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice-admiral of the same, to the general assembly, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 1st of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Burgesses.

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming state of the colony into your consideration, and providing remedies against the evils which are encreasing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, because as the declarations of the king and parliament, contained in the joint address of the lords and commons on the 7th of February last, and his Majesty's answer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances properly represented, will meet with that attention and regard which are so justly due to them; so likewise the resolution of the house of commons, which followed on the 27th of the same month, will, I trust, have the effect of removing the jealousy which has been the principal source of disquiet and uneasiness in the minds of the people. Therefore I entertain the strongest hopes that nothing will remain, after a just consideration of the nature and tendency of that resolution, to prevent your seriously exerting yourselves to bring the disputes which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the step already taken by the house of commons must be considered as a benevolent, tender, and, I hope, auspicious advance on the part of the parent state.

It must now be manifest to all dispassionate people that the parliament, the high and supreme legislature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts so inconsistent with the wisdom and public virtue which have ever distinguished that august body, of oppressing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the interest of one at the expence of another part of their fellow-subjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in consideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, should be obliged, according to their abilities and situation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens necessary for the support of the civil government, and for the common defence, which the subjects of the same state cannot, with any justice, or consistent with their own welfare, refuse to grant; the principle of which, having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majesty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reasonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of burgesses,

No specific sum is demanded of you for these purposes that (as I think obviously appears) your justice and liberality may be left to their full scope, and that your gift, if you should be induced to offer any, may be, in the completest manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the state, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully submitted, to secure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to say, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourselves, without parliament's taxing the subjects of Great Britain on the same occasion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you shall think necessary to observe for your security in that particular can be disapproved of.

And I can likewise assure you, that if you should judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of justice, equity, and moderation in your proposals, which actuated the house of commons in their resolution declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you, such a compliance on your part will be considered by his Majesty not only a testimony of your reverence for parliament, but also as a mark of your duty and attachment to your sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and prosperity of his subjects in every part of his dominions.

I must recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invasion and incursions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their services on that occasion, deserving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of burgesses.

You may be assured of my chearful concurrence in all measures, and ready assent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the present peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it necessary to these ends that the courts of justice should forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due course.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the most earnest manner, to enter upon the subject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmness, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the support given to it by the parent state, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to restore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries so flourishing, and, in short, to pursue your true interest, which will convert our present gloomy apprehensions into prospects of peace, happiness, and lasting security.

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Esquire.*

SIR,

WE, the members of the volunteer company in Williamsburg, embodied, to support the constitutional rights and liberties of America, are exceedingly alarmed to hear, from report, that the same malevolent dæmons, from whom have originated all the evils of America, are now exerting their utmost treachery to ensnare your life and safety. The friends of liberty and mankind have never escaped the fury of arbitrary despots. No wonder, then, that you should be selected as a proper victim, to be sacrificed to the malice of present administration.

Permit us therefore, attached to you by the ties of gratitude and fellow-citizens, to entreat you, in the warmest manner, to be particularly attentive to your own safety, as you regard the interests of this country. We now proffer to you our services, to be employed at the expence of every thing a freeman ought to hold dear, as you may think most expedient, in the defence of your person, and constitutional liberty, and will most chearfully hazard our lives in the protection of one who has so often encountred every danger and difficulty in the service of his countrymen. *May heaven grant you long to live the father of your country, and a friend to freedom and humanity.*

To which his Honour *was pleased to return the following* Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE affection you have expressed for me demands the warmest returns of gratitude. I feel most sensibly the happiness resulting from the kind attention of my worthy fellow citizens to my security and ease. Your apprehensions for my present safety arise from reports, which I hope have no foundation. Such unjust and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the author of them the resentment and indignation of every honest man in the British empire. I shall endeavour to deserve the esteem you have expressed on this occasion, and shall think it the greatest misfortune that can attend me if ever my future conduct should give you any reason to be displeased with the testimony you have now offered of your approbation.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 6.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Prince-George's county, at the house of Richard Carnes, in Piscataway, on Monday the 10th day of April, 1775, were present 33 members.

BY a letter from the committee at Baltimore, of the 15th ult. it appears, that a brig, called the Sally, William Moat, master, from Bristol, having 300 bushels of salt on board, imported since the first of February last, arrived there lately, consigned to Dr. John Stephenson; that part of the said salt was put on board three or four crafts, supposed to be intended for sale in the different rivers in this province; and that one Bailey, in a sloop, took part of said salt; and it appearing to this committee, from the information of Messrs. William Lyles, jun. George Fraser Hawkins, and Mr. Zekiah Wheeler, that they had, on or about the 15th of March, purchased, of one Thomas Bailey, a parcel of fine salt, since suspected to be part of the above; the aforesaid Thomas Bailey appears, and being informed of the above, declares his concern that he should have been unguardedly led into a step that he now finds to have been wrong; and that, to shew the sincerity of such his declaration, voluntarily consents and requests that the said sold as above be destroyed, on which he fully gives up all claim against the persons to whom he had sold the same, and requests the determination of the committee be postponed, as he can furnish evidence from Baltimore to prove his innocence; on which it is referred to this day fortnight.---Mr. Carnes, Mr. Thomas Dent, Mr. Richard Dent, Mr. Edward Edelen, and Mr. George Diggs, or any two of them, are appointed to see the salt destroyed.

At a meeting of the committee of observation, for Prince George's county, at the house of Mr. Richard Carnes, in Piscataway, on Saturday the 27th day of May, 1775, were present 29 members.

THE said Thomas Bailey failing to appear, according to the former reference, with the evidence proposed from Baltimore, the committee proceeded to consider the charge against him; and as it appeared, from the said Bailey's own declaration, that he was informed at Alexandria, before he landed the aforesaid salt, that the ship load of salt which arrived at Baltimore, consigned to Dr. John Stephenson, was declared to be illegally imported, and ordered to be destroyed—they do resolve, that the said Thomas Bailey has committed a wilful violation of the continental association, by selling and landing salt imported in the Sally, captain Moat.

The committee being informed, that Mr. John Baynes, of Piscataway, had killed a lamb, contrary to the resolve of the provincial convention, held at Annapolis in December last, Messrs. Luke Marbury and George Diggs were sent to inform him, that the committee desired his immediate attendance. Mr. Baynes appeared, and being informed as above, acknowledged that he had killed a lamb, and conceived that he had not thereby violated the continental association, which he purposed to adhere to, and thought it superior to the provincial convention, which, he conceived, was only intended to carry the resolves of the continental congress into execution.

RESOLVED, that the said Mr. Baynes, in killing the said lamb, has violated the resolve of the provincial convention, that such measures may be of mischievous consequence, as tending to create a disregard to public regulations, formed for preserving the liberties of America.

ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and sent to be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed, by order of the committee,

JOSIAS BEALL, chairman.

Charles county, June 5, 1775.

INFORMATION being made to some of the members of the committee for this county, on Monday the 29th May last, That certain persons had imported, and were privately selling, goods in a daring and direct violation of the continental association. A meeting of the committee was immediately called, and but few members attending, a general meeting was publicly requested this day, when a very full and respectable number attended at the court-house, in Port-Tobacco, to make enquiry into this affair; and it was clearly and satisfactorily proved, that a certain John Baillie, who last May came a passenger in the ship Lady Margaret, capt. William Noble, from Scotland, had brought sundry dry goods with him, which appeared, by the testimony of Baillie and Patrick Graham, living in Port-Tobacco, to have been put on board and landed, without the consent or knowledge of the captain, though Baillie swore that capt. Noble knew of his

...the ship when he arrived in ... appeared, that Baillie, when he ... these goods on board the ship in England, knew of ... continental association, and that Patrick Graham, ... a secret manner, did assist and aid him in taking ... them from on board the ship, and did privately take ... them into his house, and secretly sell part thereof, ... his own and Baillie's interest, to several people in ... county, without letting them know the circum... ...nces under which they were imported. Whereupon ... committee RESOLVED, That the said John Baillie ... Patrick Graham, for their infamous conduct, ...ght to be publicly known and held up as foes to the ...hts of British America, and universally contemned ... the enemies of American liberty; and that every ...rson ought henceforth to break off all dealings with ...e said John Baillie and Patrick Graham.--And as ...e ship which brought the goods had failed, and there ...ing no opportunity of shipping and sending them ...k to Britain, the committee further RESOLVED, ...t such of the goods as are unsold, or can be collect... ...from the purchasers, shall be stored with and kept ... Mr. Zephaniah Turner, until, and twelve months ...er, a general importation is agreed on by the conti...ntal congress. And that, where any of the goods ...ich may have been so sold cannot be collected, the ...d Graham shall deposit the amount of the sales there...in cash, to be kept with the goods stored, the whole ...the risque of the owners.

Capt. GEORGE DENT, in the chair.

Published by order of the committee,

JOHN GWINN, clerk.

...t a meeting of the committee for Charles county, in ... Port-Tobacco, June 10, 1775.

SUNDRY letters were laid before this committee, ...relating to John Baillie's bringing goods into the ...country, in the ship, Lady Margaret, wherein it ap...ears to this committee, that capt. William Noble had ...ade application to two Gentlemen of the committee, ... St. Mary's county, and one gentleman of the commit...e in Charles county, informing them that the said Baillie ...d brought some goods in the ship without his ...Noble's) knowledge, and requested those gentlemen to ...quire into the matter. This committee are there...re of opinion, that Capt. William Noble acted as he ...ght to have done, and acquit him of any design or ...ntention of violating the resolutions of the continental ...ongress.

Signed, by order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk.

...t a meeting of a great majority of the com... ...mittee of Worcester county, at the court-house, at Snowhill-town, on Wednesday the 7th of June, 1775.

BENTON HARRIS, Esq; in the chair,

RESOLVED *unanimously*, That we owe and acknowledge the most faithful and ...erfect duty and allegiance to his majesty king George the Third, rightful king of Great-Britain, &c. that we are actuated by the most ...oyal and sincere attachment to his person, the ...ost fervent zeal for the support of his crown ...nd dignity, and that, when constitutionally re...uired, we are ready to expend our lives and for...unes in his service.

II. RESOLVED *unanimously*, That we feel ourselves bound by the strongest ties of love and affection to our fellow-subjects in the mother country, and that we most ardently wish for a speedy, cordial, and permanent reconciliation and union with them; but we do further resolve, that we will, to the utmost of our power, oppose the detested ministerial plan for enslaving us; a plan calculated to divest us of every privilege which can render life valuable or desirable; that we are incontestably entitled to all the rights and liberties of Englishmen; that, as we received them from our glorious ancestors without spot or blemish, we are determined to transmit them pure and unsullied to our posterity.

III. RESOLVED *unanimously*, That we will, from time to time, as often as shall be found necessary, contribute chearfully for the support and relief of our distressed brethren in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, now actually experiencing the fullest extent of ministerial vengeance and tyranny, and groaning under the horrors of war, in the defence of their and our common rights and liberties.

THE following letter from Mr. Dixon Quinton, an inhabitant of this county, relative to a quantity of salt imported contrary to the resolves of the continental congress, being produced and read, viz.

"SIR,

"I have bought forty bushels of Liverpool salt, at 2s. per bushel, and if you have occasion of any you may have it as I bought it. Please to write me a line whether you will take any or no, that I may dispose of it to other people.

"From your humble servant,

June 1, 1775. "DIXON QUINTON."

"To Mr. James Houston, this."

Likewise Mr. Thomas Lambden, an inhabitant of this county, and cryer of the said county court, being called before the committee, and full proof being made, that he had declared "all those who took up arms, or exercised agreeable to the resolves of the provincial convention at Annapolis, to be rebels;" and that, in conversation relative to a quantity of salt being thrown into the water by the Baltimore committee, the said Thomas Lambden had declared, "that the committee were a parcel of damn'd rascals, and would not be easy until some of them were hanged up:" and further that, in conversation relative to a report that the ships and troops were about to be recalled from Boston, the said Thomas Lambden had declared, "that he should be very sorry they should be withdrawn, until the Bostonians were fully humbled." It is therefore *unanimously* RESOLVED, That we hold the said Dixon Quinton, and Thomas Lambden, to be enemies to their country; that we are determined immediately to break off all dealings and intercourse with them, and with every person who shall have any connexion with them, or either of them; and do recommend to every attorney of this province, not to bring or prosecute any action at law, nor to appear or plead for them, or either of them, on any trial, until they shall make such proper acknowledgments, and shew such genuine marks of repentance and reformation as shall be satisfactory to a majority of this committee.

RESOLVED, That these proceedings be immediately printed in the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A true copy from the minutes,

Test. ROBERT DENNIS, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Anne-Arundel county and city of Anapolis, on the 14th day of June, 1775, in the said city,

Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, chairman.

A Charge having been made on oath, before the committee, that Thomas [illegible]chase, of this city, butcher, on the 23d day of May last, had killed several lambs, he was ordered to attend.--He appeared, and confessed the fact, alleging, in excuse, that he understood that there was no absolute prohibition by the continental congress, and that the scarcity of provisions at that time would plead for him, and that he did was from a desire of supplying the many strangers in town. But as he had since been informed, that such procedure was contrary to a resolve of the provincial convention, he would take care to offend in that manner no more, and hoped the committee would forgive him. The sense of the committee being taken on the above, they declared it a breach of the resolve of the provincial convention, respecting the killing of lambs; but, all circumstances considered, they were of opinion he ought to be forgiven.

ORDERED, that these proceedings be published in the Maryland Gazette.

G. DUVALL, clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A REGARD to truth and reputation prompts me, to expose the falsehood and iniquity of a publication in Godfrey's Maryland journal of the 25th of May. This account is formally ushered into the world under the supposed patronage of the respectable committee of Cæcil county, and has been copied into other papers to the northward. I declare, however, in the most solemn manner, that no such summons, as is mentioned in the above publication, was ever served upon me; and I am at liberty to add, upon the authority of Messrs John Veazey, jun. chairman, and John Veazey the 3d, acting clerk, that the proceedings of the committee respecting me, have not been faithfully published, and have neither their sanction nor consent: in short, the father of the child, like the framer of the Quebec bill, cannot be found, although he has been deligently sought for; but his friends, it is hoped, will not despair of his reformation, since he has the grace to hide his face; indeed he blunders exceedingly in his present attempts, to rob me of my character, for he makes a James Veazey, chairman, whereas there is no such man in the county, but I forgive him, and sincerely wish him a better head, as well as a better heart. It is the lot of men, more worthy than me, to have enemies. I have mine, and they have been industrious to make every one think as ill of me as they do themselves. For this laudable purpose, they take advantage of the distraction of the times, and would fain convince the world that I am an enemy to liberty. Now although I candidly own that my politics are not quite agreeable to theirs, yet I trust in the main I am right; I am deeply principled against the assumed powers of the British parliament, to tax these colonies, and complain of, and have done as much to oppose their late acts, as many of those who make turbulence and clamour the test of patriotism.

CHARLES GORDON.

Cæcil county, June 15, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig John, John Mauger, Liverpool.
Ship Union, Andrew Bryson, London.
Schooner Patsey, John Carpenter, Virginia.
Brig Molly, James Campbel, Barbados.
Sloop Swan, William Brown, Falmouth.
Ship Friendship, William Pratt, London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Friendship, John Middleton, Barbados.
Brig Elizabeth and Mary, Will. Lightbourn, Barbados.
Ship Neptune, Robert Collings, Falmouth.
Schooner Molly, Joseph Burlingame, Virginia.
Schooner Peggy, William Gosnold, Antigua.
Schooner Patsey, John Carpenter, Virginia.
Ship Grace, James Lawson, London.
Schooner Hannah, Joseph Towner, South-Carolina.

On Monday the 19th of June, will be sold by public vendue, at Mrs. Chilton's tavern, in Baltimore-town,

THE schooner Betsey, with all her riggings, sails, &c. burthen about 3000 bushels, and a fast sailing vessel. All her frame is mulberry, and she is to be seen at Mr. Spear's wharf. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Mem. Hall, living on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a black mare, about 12 and a half hands high, shod before, standing in the pasture, switch tail, branded on the near buttock [illegible] about 8 years old, [illegible] spot on the near [illegible] and gallops. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Hyatt, living on Patuxent, in Prince George's county, Maryland, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a shoemaker by trade; he is about one and twenty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stoops naturally, he is fair, but has a remarkable beard when he lets it grow: he has the look of a rogue when sharply spoken to, and discovers a great deal of assurance and impudence in his conversation. As he has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priests of this province, his conversation may easily discover him. It is likely he may call himself free, and have a forged pass under another name, or he may probably be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where he lived, by some white people, who make too familiar with my slaves to my great prejudice, and whom I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with them, either in the shoemaking business, or in any other way, without my express consent. Whoever secures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to me, will be entitled to the above reward, from

JOHN ASHTON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-town, on the second day of February, a negro man named Wallie, but he has changed that to George since he went away, and may probably change again to some other name; he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and is remarkable for a thick tongue, and lisps when he speaks, he is pretty full faced, and very strong made: he had on when he went away, a kersey jacket, white kersey breeches striped black and white, negro shoes and stockings, oznabrig shirt, and a castor hat bound with black binding; he was bought by Pollard Edmonson, out of Hugh Hopewell's jail. Whoever apprehends the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

EDWARD WORRELL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, on the 13th of April last, an Irish servant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name to Peirce Burn, and has a pass for that purpose; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair, and of a dark complexion, and down look, his apparel is a light coloured country cloth coat, 1 Holland shirt, 2 oznabrigs ditto, blue yarn stockings with shoes and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worsted binding, striped linen trousers; also went with him a lusty negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the name of Peggy Bannaker, her apparel a white humhums gown, her other cloathing such as is common for slaves. Whoever takes up said servant and slave, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall if taken in this province, be intitled to 20 dollars reward, and if out, the sum of ten pounds, including what the law allows, paid by

ABIDNIGO HYATT.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bellair, on Patuxent, in Prince George's county, Maryland, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a shoemaker by trade; he is about one and twenty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stoops naturally, he is fair, but has a remarkable beard when he lets it grows: he has the look of a rogue when sharply spoken to, and discovers a great deal of assurance and impudence in his conversation. As he has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priests of this province, his conversation may easily discover him. It is likely he may call himself free, and have a forged pass under another name, or he may probably be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where he lived, by some white people, who make too familiar with my slaves to my great prejudice, and whom I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with them, either in the shoemaking business, or in any other way, without my express consent. Whoever secures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to me, will be entitled to the above reward, from

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answered by a number of the inhabitants who lined the docks at the time.

A circumstantial account of the late battle at Chelsea, Hog-Island, &c.

ON Saturday last, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live stock from Hog and Noddle's Island, which lie near Chelsea and Winnesimmet, on the N. E. side of Boston harbour.---From Chelsea to Hog-island, at low water, it is but about knee high, and from that to Noddle's-Island about the same. The stock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boston, and Mr. Jonathan Jackson, at Newburyport; that on Noddle's-Island was owned by Mr. ——— Williams, of Boston, who hires the island.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelsea to Hog-island, and from thence to Noddle's island, to drive off the stock which was there, but were interrupted by a schooner and a sloop, dispatched from the fleet in Boston harbour, and 40 marines, who had been stationed on the island to protect the live stock.--- However, they sent off two fine English stallions, two colts, and three cows; killed fifteen horses, two colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn full of salt hay, and an old farm-house. By this time they were fired on from the schooner and sloop, and a large number of marines in boats, sent from the several men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marsh, and kept themselves undiscovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they shot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died soon after. They then retreated to Hog-Island, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelsea, and drove off all the stock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 sheep and lambs, some cows, horses, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials and the schooner, sloop, boats, and marines on the other island. Having cleared Hog-island, the provincials drew up on Chelsea neck, and sent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and two pieces of cannon (4 pounders) which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; soon after which General Putnam went down and hailed the schooner, told the people that, if they would submit, they should have good quarters, which the schooner returned with a cannon shot; this was immediately answered with a cannon from the provincials.--- Upon this a very heavy fire ensued from both sides, which lasted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the schooner ceased, the fire from the shore being so hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been sent from the ships to their assistance, and also a large reinforcement of marines sent to Noddle's Island, with 2 12 pounders.

The schooner being thus left, drove ashore, where about break of day the provincials carried some hay under her stern, and set her on fire, the sloop keeping up a small fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun at Noddle's Island hill with the twelve pounders upon the provincials; also Gen. Putman kept a heavy fire upon the sloop, which disabled her much, and killed many of her men, so that she was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceased excepting a few shot which were exchanged between the party at Chelsea, and the marines on Noddle's island. Thus ended this long action, without the loss of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the bursting of his own gun, and another only lost his little finger. The loss of the enemy amounted to 20 killed and 50 wounded. The provincials took out of the schooner 4 double-fortified 4 pounders, 12 swivels, chief of her rigging and sails, many cloths, some money, &c. which the sailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haste.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 5.*

IN CONGRESS, *Monday, May 27, 1775.*

On motion resolved,

That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported to the island of Nantucket, except from the colony of Massachusetts-bay; the convention of which colony is desired to take measures for effectually providing the said island, upon their application to purchase the same, with as much provision as shall be necessary for its internal use and no more.

The congress deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this continent, through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a vigilant execution of this resolve to all committees.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *June 2, 1775.*

Upon motion resolved,

That no bill of exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negociated, or any money supplied to them by any person in America. That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be furnished or supplied to or for the use of the British army or navy in the colony of Massachusett's-bay—and that no vessel employed in transporting British troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike stores or provisions for said troops, be freighted or furnished with provisions or any necessaries---until farther orders from this congress.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 1.*

Last Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, the Williamsburg troop of horse left this city, well accoutred, in order to meet our good and worthy speaker on his return from the continental congress. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, these hardy friends and supporters of American liberty pursued their journey with the utmost eagerness, whilst the most unfeigned joy diffused itself in every countenance.

For order, good discipline, and regularity, this company was greatly applauded. Ruffen's ferry was the place where they met the object of their wishes, whom, after giving three hearty cheers, they conducted until they arrived within about two miles of the city, when they were joined by the company of foot, who also gave three cheers, and shewed every other mark of decency and respect. The pleasing deportment of the speaker, on account of this peculiar honour done him, animated, in the highest degree, every person that attended; and on Tuesday, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole body arrived here, surrounding the father of his country, whom they attended to his house, amidst repeated acclamations, and then respectfully retired.

This day the general assembly of this colony met, pursuant to the governor's proclamation.

The speech of his excellency the Right Honourable *John Earl of Dunmore*, his majesty's lieutenant and governor-general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice-admiral of the same, to the general assembly, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 1st of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Burgesses.

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming state of the colony into your consideration, and providing remedies against the evils which are encreasing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, because as the declarations of the king and parliament, contained in the joint address of the lords and commons on the 7th of February last, and his Majesty's answer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances properly represented, will meet with that attention and regard which are so justly due to them; so likewise the resolution of the house of commons, which followed on the 27th of the same month, will, I trust, have the effect of removing the jealousy which has been the principal source of disquiet and uneasiness in the minds of the people. Therefore I entertain the strongest hopes that nothing will remain, after a just consideration of the nature and tendency of that resolution, to prevent your seriously exerting yourselves to bring the disputes which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the step already taken by the house of commons must be considered as a benevolent, tender, and, I hope, auspicious advance on the part of the parent state.

It must now be manifest to all dispassionate people that the parliament, the high and supreme legislature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts so inconsistent with the wisdom and public virtue which have ever distinguished that august body, of oppressing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the interest of one at the expence of another part of their fellow-subjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in consideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, should be obliged, according to their abilities and situation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens necessary for the support of the civil government, and for the common defence, which the subjects of the same state cannot, with any justice, or consistent with their own welfare, refuse to grant; the principle of which, having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majesty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reasonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of burgesses,

No specific sum is demanded of you for these purposes that (as I think obviously appears) your justice and liberality may be left to their full scope, and that your gift, if you should be induced to offer any, may be, in the completest manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the state, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully submitted, to secure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to say, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourselves, without parliament's taxing the subjects of Great Britain on the same occasion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you shall think necessary to observe for your security in that particular can be disapproved of.

And I can likewise assure you, that if you should judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of justice, equity, and moderation in your proposals, which actuated the house of commons in their resolution declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; such a compliance on your part will be considered by his Majesty not only a testimony of your reverence for parliament, but also as a mark of your duty and attachment to your sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and prosperity of his subjects in every part of his dominions.

I must recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invasion and incursions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their services on that occasion, deserving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of burgesses.

You may be assured of my chearful concurrence in all measures, and ready assent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the present peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it necessary to these ends that the courts of justice should forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due course.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the most earnest manner, to enter upon the subject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmness, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the support given to it by the parent state, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to restore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries so flourishing, and, in short, to pursue your true interest, which will convert our present gloomy apprehensions into prospects of peace, happiness, and lasting security.

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Esquire.*

SIR,

WE, the members of the volunteer company in Williamsburg, embodied, to support the constitutional rights and liberties of America, are exceedingly alarmed to hear, from report, that the same malevolent dæmons, from whom have originated all the evils of America, are now exerting their utmost treachery to ensnare your life and safety. The friends of liberty and mankind have never escaped the fury of arbitrary despots. No wonder, then, that you should be selected as a proper victim, to be sacrificed to the malice of the present administration.

Permit us therefore, attached to you by the noble ties of gratitude and fellow-citizens, to entreat you, in the warmest manner, to be particularly attentive to your own safety, as you regard the interests of this country. We now proffer to you our services, to be exerted at the expence of every thing a freeman ought to hold dear, as you may think most expedient, in the defence of your person, and constitutional liberty, and will most chearfully hazard our lives in the protection of one who has so often encountred every danger and difficulty in the service of his countrymen. *May heaven grant you long to serve the father of your country, and a friend to freedom and humanity.*

To which his Honour *was pleased to return the following* Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE affection you have expressed for me demands the warmest returns of gratitude. I feel very sensibly the happiness resulting from the kind attention of my worthy fellow citizens to my security and welfare. Your apprehensions for my present safety arise from reports, which I hope have no foundation. Such unjust and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the resentment and indignation of every honest man in the British empire. I shall endeavour to deserve the esteem you have expressed on this occasion, and shall think it the greatest misfortune that can attend me if ever my future conduct should give you, any reason to be displeased with the testimony you have now offered of your approbation.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 8.*

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Prince-George's county, at the house of Richard Carnes, in Piscataway, on Monday the 10th day of April, 1775, were present 13 members.

BY a letter from the committee at Baltimore, of the 15th inst. it appears, that a brig, called the Sally, William Moat, master, from Bristol, having 400 bushels of salt on board, imported since the first of February last, arrived there lately, consigned to Dr. John Stephenson; that part of the said salt was put on board three or four crafts, supposed to be intended for sale in the different rivers in this province; and that one Bailey, in a sloop, took part of said salt; and it appearing to this committee, from the information of Messrs. William Lyles, jun. George Fraser Hawkins, and Mr. Zekiah Wheeler, that they had, on or about the 15th of March, purchased, of one Thomas Bailey, a parcel of fine salt, since suspected to be part of the above; the aforesaid Thomas Bailey appears, and being informed of the above, declares his concern that he should have been unguardedly led into a step that he now finds to have been wrong; and that, to shew the sincerity of such his declaration, voluntarily consents and requests that the said sold as above be destroyed, on which he fully gives up all claim against the persons to whom he had sold the same, and requests the determination of the committee be postponed, as he can furnish evidence from Baltimore to prove his innocence; on which it is referred to this day fortnight.---Mr. Carnes, Mr. Thomas Dent, Mr. Richard Dent, Mr. Edward Edelen, and Mr. George Diggs, or any two of them, are appointed to see the salt destroyed.

At a meeting of the committee of observation, for Prince George's county, at the house of Mr. Richard Carnes, in Piscataway, on Saturday the 27th day of May, 1775, were present 19 members.

THE said Thomas Bailey failing to appear, according to the former reference, with the evidence proposed from Baltimore, the committee proceeded to consider the charge against him; and as it appeared, from the said Bailey's own declaration, that he was informed at Alexandria, before he landed the aforesaid salt, that the ship load of salt which arrived at Baltimore, consigned to Dr. John Stephenson, was declared to be illegally imported, and ordered to be destroyed—they do resolve, that the said Thomas Bailey has committed a wilful violation of the continental association, by selling and landing salt imported in the Sally, captain Moat.

The committee being informed, that Mr. John Baynes, of Piscataway, had killed a lamb, contrary to the resolve of the provincial convention, held at Annapolis in December last, Messrs. Luke Marbury and George Diggs were sent to inform him, that the committee desired his immediate attendance. Mr. Baynes appeared, and being informed as above, acknowledged that he had killed a lamb, and conceived that he had not thereby violated the continental association, which he purposed to adhere to, and thought it superior to the provincial convention, which, he conceived, was only intended to carry the resolves of the continental congress into execution.

RESOLVED, that the said Mr. Baynes, in killing the said lamb, has violated the resolve of the provincial convention, that such measures may be of mischievous consequence, as tending to create a disregard to public regulations, formed for preserving the liberties of America.

ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and sent to be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed, by order of the committee,

JOSIAS BEALL, chairman.

Charles county, June 3, 1775.

INFORMATION being made to some of the members of the committee for this county, on Monday the 29th May last, That certain persons had imported, and were privately selling, goods in a daring and direct violation of the continental association. A meeting of the committee was immediately called, and but few members attending, a general meeting was publicly requested this day, when a very full and respectable number attended at the court-house, in Port-Tobacco, to make enquiry into this affair; and it was clearly and satisfactorily proved, that a certain John Baillie, who last May came a passenger in the ship Lady Margaret, capt. William Noble, from Scotland, had brought sundry dry goods with him, which appeared, by the testimony of Baillie and Patrick Graham, living in Port-Tobacco, to have been put on board and landed, without the consent or knowledge of the captain, though Baillie swore that capt. Noble knew of his

[illegible]ard the ſhip when he arrived in [illegible] appeared, that Baillie, when he [illegible] thoſe goods on board the ſhip in Scotland, knew of [illegible] continental aſſociation, and that Patrick Graham, [illegible] a ſecret manner, did aſſiſt and aid him in taking [illegible] them from on board the ſhip, and did privately take them into his houſe, and ſecretly ſell part thereof, for his own and Baillie's intereſt, to ſeveral people in this county, without letting them know the circumſtances under which they were imported. Whereupon the committee RESOLVED, That the ſaid John Baillie and Patrick Graham, for their infamous conduct, ought to be publicly known and held up as foes to the rights of British America, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and that every perſon ought henceforth to break off all dealings with the ſaid John Baillie and Patrick Graham.--And as the ſhip which brought the goods had failed, and there being no opportunity of ſhipping and ſending them back to Britain, the committee further RESOLVED, that ſuch of the goods as are unſold, or can be collected from the purchaſers, ſhall be ſtored with and kept by Mr. Zephaniah Turner, until, and twelve months after, a general importation is agreed on by the continental congreſs. And that, where any of the goods which may have been ſo ſold cannot be collected, the ſaid Graham ſhall depoſit the amount of the ſales thereof in caſh, to be kept with the goods ſtored, the whole at the riſque of the owners.

Capt. GEORGE DENT, in the chair.

Publiſhed by order of the committee,

JOHN GWINN, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for Charles county, in Port-Tobacco, June 10, 1775.

SUNDRY letters were laid before this committee, relating to John Baillie's bringing goods into the country, in the ſhip, Lady Margaret, wherein it appears to this committee, that capt. William Noble had made application to two Gentlemen of the committee, in St. Mary's county, and one gentleman of the committee in Charles county, informing them that the ſaid Baillie had brought ſome goods in the ſaid ſhip without his (Noble's) knowledge, and requeſted thoſe gentlemen to enquire into the matter. This committee are therefore of opinion, that Capt. William Noble acted as he ought to have done, and acquit him of any deſign or intention of violating the reſolutions of the continental congreſs.

Signed, by order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk.

At a meeting of a great majority of the committee of Worceſter county, at the court-houſe, at Snowhill-town, on Wedneſday the 7th of June, 1775.

BENTON HARRIS, Eſq; in the chair.

I. RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That we owe and acknowledge the moſt faithful and perfect duty and allegiance to his majeſty king George the Third, rightful king of Great-Britain, &c. that we are actuated by the moſt loyal and ſincere attachment to his perſon, the moſt fervent zeal for the ſupport of his crown and dignity, and that, when conſtitutionally required, we are ready to expend our lives and fortunes in his ſervice.

II. RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That we feel ourſelves bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of love and affection to our fellow-ſubjects in the mother country, and that we moſt ardently wiſh for a ſpeedy, cordial, and permanent reconciliation and union with them; but we do further reſolve, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, oppoſe the deteſted miniſterial plan for enſlaving us; a plan calculated to diveſt us of every privilege which can render life valuable or deſirable; that we are inconteſtably entitled to all the rights and liberties of Engliſhmen; that, as we received them from our glorious anceſtors without ſpot or blemiſh, we are determined to tranſmit them pure and unſullied to our poſterity.

III. RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That we will, from time to time, as often as ſhall be found neceſſary, contribute chearfully for the ſupport and relief of our diſtreſſed brethren in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, now actually experiencing the fulleſt extent of miniſterial vengeance and tyranny, and groaning under the horrors of war, in the defence of their and our common rights and liberties.

THE following letter from Mr. Dixon Quinton, an inhabitant of this county, relative to a quantity of ſalt imported contrary to the reſolves of the continental congreſs, being produced and read, viz.

"SIR,

"I have bought forty buſhels of Liverpool ſalt, at 2s. per buſhel, and if you have occaſion of any you may have it as I [illegible]nt for. Pleaſe to write me a line whether you will take any or no, that I may diſpoſe of it to other people.

"From your humble ſervant,

June 1, 1775. "DIXON QUINTON."

"To Mr. James Houſton, this."

Likewiſe Mr. Thomas Lambden, an inhabitant of this county, and cryer of the ſaid county court, being called before the committee, and full proof being made, that he had declared "all thoſe who took up arms, or exerciſed agreeable to the reſolves of the provincial convention at Annapolis, to [illegible]bels;" and that, in converſation relative to a quantity of ſalt being thrown into the water by the Baltimore committee, the ſaid Thomas Lambden had declared, "that the committee were a parcel of damn'd raſcals, and would not be eaſy until ſome of them were hanged up;" and further that, in converſation relative to a report that the ſhips and troops were about to be recalled from Boſton, the ſaid Thomas Lambden had declared, "that he ſhould be very ſorry they ſhould be withdrawn, until the Boſtonians were fully humbled." It is therefore *unanimouſly* RESOLVED, That we hold the ſaid Dixon Quinton, and Thomas Lambden, to be enemies to their country; that we are determined immediately to break off all dealings and intercourſe with them, and with every perſon who ſhall have any connexion with them, or either of them; and do recommend to every attorney of this province, not to bring or proſecute any action at law, nor to appear or plead for them, or either of them, on any trial, until they ſhall make ſuch proper acknowledgments, and ſhew ſuch genuine marks of repentance and reformation as ſhall be ſatisfactory to a majority of this committee.

RESOLVED, That theſe proceedings be immediately printed in the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A true copy from the minutes,

Teſt. ROBERT DENNIS, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of obſervation for Anne-Arundel county and city of Anapolis, on the 13th day of June, 1775, in the ſaid city,

Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, chairman.

A Charge having been made on oath, before the committee, that Thomas [illegible]chaſe, of this city, butcher, on the 23d day of May laſt, had killed ſeveral lambs, he was ordered to attend.--He appeared, and confeſſed the fact, alleging, in excuſe, that he underſtood that there was no abſolute prohibition by the continental congreſs, and that the ſcarcity of proviſions at that time would plead for him, and that he did was from a deſire of ſupplying the many ſtrangers in town. But as he had ſince been informed, that ſuch procedure was contrary to a reſolve of the provincial convention, he would take care to offend in that manner no more, and hoped the committee would forgive him. The ſenſe of the committee being taken on the above, they declared it a breach of the reſolve of the provincial convention, reſpecting the killing of lambs; but, all circumſtances conſidered, they were of opinion he ought to be forgiven.

ORDERED, that theſe proceedings be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

G. DUVALL, clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

AREGARD to truth and reputation prompts me, to expoſe the falſehood and iniquity of a publication in Goddard's Maryland journal of the 24th of May. This account is formally uſhered into the world under the ſuppoſed patronage of the reſpectable committee of Cæcil county, and has been copied into other papers to the northward. I declare, however, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that no ſuch ſummons, as is mentioned in the above publication, was ever ſerved upon me; and I am at liberty to add, upon the authority of Meſſrs. John Veazey, jun. chairman, and John Veazey the 3d, acting clerk, that the proceedings of the committee reſpecting me, have not been faithfully publiſhed, and have neither their ſanction nor conſent: in ſhort, the father of the child, like the framer of the Quebec bill, cannot be found, although he has been deligently ſought for; but his friends, it is hoped, will not deſpair of his reformation, ſince he has the grace to hide his face; indeed he blunders exceedingly in his preſent attempts, to rob me of my character, for he makes a James Veazey, chairman, whereas there is no ſuch man in the county, but I forgive him, and ſincerely wiſh him a better head, as well as a better heart. It is the lot of men, more worthy than me, to have enemies. I have mine, and they have been induſtrious to make every one think as ill of me as they do themſelves. For this laudable purpoſe, they take advantage of the diſtraction of the times, and would fain convince the world that I am an enemy to liberty. Now although I candidly own that my politics are not quite agreeable to theirs, yet I truſt in the main I am right; I am deeply principled againſt the aſſumed powers of the Britiſh parliament, to tax theſe colonies, and complain of, and have done as much to oppoſe their late acts, as many of thoſe who make turbulence and clamour the teſt of patriotiſm.

CHARLES GORDON.

Cæcil county, June 15, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig John, John Mauger, Liverpool.
Ship Union, Andrew Bryſon, London.
Schooner Patſey, John Carpenter, Virginia.
Brig Molly, James Campbel, Barbados.
Sloop Swan, William Brown, Falmouth.
Ship Friendſhip, William Fruſt, London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Friendſhip, John Middleton, Barbados.
Brig Elizabeth and Mary, Will. Lig[illegible]bourn, Barbados.
Ship Neptune, Robert Collings, F[illegible]outh.
Schooner Molly, Joſeph Burlingame, Virginia.
Schooner Peggy, William Goſnold, Antigua.
Schooner Patſey, John Carpenter, Virginia.
Ship Grace, James Lawſon, London.
Schooner Hannah, Joſeph Towner, South-Carolina.

[redacted]

On Monday the 19th of June, will be ſold by public vendue, at Mrs. Chilton's tavern, in Baltimore-town,

THE ſchooner Betſey, with all her rigging, ſails, &c. burthen about 3000 buſhels, and a faſt ſailing veſſel. All her frame is mulberry, and ſhe is to be ſeen at Mr. Spear's wharf. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may apply to [illegible] 4 w

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Mem[illegible], Hall, living on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a black mare, about 12 and a half hands high, ſhod before, ſtarling, ſome, ſwitch tail, branded on the near butto[illegible] about 8 years old, a little ſpot on the nea[illegible] and gallops. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 6 w

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by [illegible] on the plantation of Mr. [illegible] in Prince-George's county, near the Turnpike-gate, a ſmall bay ſtallion, about [illegible] years old, branded on the near ſhoulder [illegible] and on the near buttock [illegible] and as the moſt convenient way, by the ſaid act directs, and humble ſervants, 4 w JAMES HOUSTON.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtores in Annapolis, and Baltimore,

BARBADOS and Grenada rum, fine old Weſt-India, and Malcovado ſugar. 4 w WILLIAM POTTS.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Saturday the 2nd day of July next, at Pig-point, for ready money,

A NEGRO girl about 11 years old--ſhe is ſold by virtue of a deed in truſt from William Carr, to [illegible] 4 w STEPHEN STEWARD.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 308 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence; poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer the 20th of September next. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may ſee the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nicholls, near the premiſes.

tf DAVID CRAWFORD,
WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

To be ſold at public auction, on the premiſes, on Monday the 29th of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land more or leſs, adjoining Anne-Arundel manor, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of the tract called Turkey hill. The land is very good, a great part of it capable of being made into meadow, there are now ſome improvements; the whole will be ſhewed to thoſe who may be inclined to become purchaſers, on application to James Randall, who lives on the land. The ſale will be in common currency, for ready money, though to make it the more convenient to the purchaſer, bills of exchange if deſired, will be received in payment at the then rate of exchange, by virtue of a deed in truſt, from Thomas Crandell. 4 w

STEPHEN STEWARD,
KENZEY JOHNS.

St. Leonard's creek, Calvert county, June 10, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th of May, a luſty country-born negro man, called Benedict, about 32 years old, 6 feet high, very talkative, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and longer wool than uſual; had on when he went away, a country cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, and an iron collar. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber at St. Leonard's creek, Thomas Johnſon, jun. at Annapolis, or James Johnſon, in Frederick county, ſhall receive eight dollars reward. 4 w

THO. JOHNSON, jun.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick county, on the 13th of April laſt, an Iriſh ſervant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name to Peirce Burn, and has a paſs for that purpoſe; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair, and of a dark complexion, and down look, this apparel as a light coloured country cloth coat, a Holland ſhirt, a oſnabrigs ditto, blue yarn ſtockings with ſhoes and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worked binding, ſtriped linen trouſers; alſo went with him a luſty negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the name of Betty Bannaker, her apparel a white humhums gown, her other cloathing ſuch as is common for ſlaves. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſlave, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall if taken in this province, be intitled to 20 dollars reward, and if out, the ſum of ten pounds, including what the law allows, paid by 4 w

ABIDNIGO HYATT.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Bellair, on Patuxent, in Prince George's county, Maryland, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a ſhoemaker by trade; he is about one and twenty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtoops naturally, he is fair, but has a remarkable beard when he lets it grow: he has the look of a rogue when ſharply ſpoken to, and diſcovers a great deal of aſſurance and impudence in his converſation. He has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priefts of this province, his converſation may eaſily diſcover him: It is likely he may call himſelf free, and have a forged paſs under another name, or he may probably be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where he lived, by ſome white people, who make too familiar with my ſlaves to my great prejudice, and whom I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with them, either in the ſhoemaking buſineſs, or in any other way, without my expreſs conſent. Whoever ſecures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to me, will be entitled to the above reward, from 6 w

JOHN ASHTON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away [illegible] from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſtertown, [illegible] ſecond day of February, a negro man named Wale, but he has changed that to George ſince he went away, and may probably change again to ſome other name; he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and is remarkable for a thick tongue, and liſps when he ſpeaks, he is pretty full faced, and very ſtrong made: he had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket, white kerſey breeches ſtriped black and white, negro ſhoes and Rockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a caſter hat bound with black binding; he was bought by Pollard Edmonſon, out of Hugh Hopewell's jail. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

EDWARD WORRELL.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 20th inſtant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, green Welſh cotton jacket and breeches, coarſe Engliſh yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes ſhod with iron, he may change his dreſs having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber near Hunting-town, in the aforeſaid county, or ſecure him in any manner ſo that he can be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the ſaid negro off.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handſome, imported in 1771; got by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chiſtworth's Boſphorus, who won ſeven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildaire courſe in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonſhire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Epſom; all the times he has ſtarted. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. tf

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at two ſhillings and ſixpence per week. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of ſnuff of various ſorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furniſh it either in wholeſale or retail, at reaſonable rates. I have alſo manufactured tobacco for ſale, viz. ſhag and ſaffron, and ſhall ſhortly begin, and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from perſons at a diſtance will be duly attended to, either by myſelf, or Mr. Joſeph Birch; and I will give ready money, or ſnuff for empty ſnuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now ſay, and with ſome degree of confidence, that at preſent I have by me, (and ſhall continue to make) as good ſnuff as is manufactured on this continent.

STERLING,

THE property of Harry Dorſey Gough, ſtands at Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the ſeaſon, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore thoſe that ſend will ſtand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horſe never was backed, and it is intended never ſhall, but kept on purpoſe for covering, he is five years old this ſpring, handſome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine Engliſh dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horſe; from this ſtrain out of light mares, they breed thoſe noble horſes called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great-Britain, for either ſtrength, carriage, or ſaddle. 2 m

Prince George's county, May 2, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, an Engliſhman, who calls himſelf John Clout, and who ſays he is a ſailor and lately belonged to the ſhip Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, who loaded at Alexandria, and that he with four others of the foremaſt men, ran away from the ſaid ſhip when there; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a kind of purple or dark blue upper jacket, and long trouſers of the ſame, the jacket with red cuffs and cape, a blue cloth under jacket with button holes on both ſides, and an old ſoldiers hat and old ſhoes—as the above ſhip brought in ſervants, it is probable he is one of them. His maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take him from 3 w

FRANK LEEKE, ſheriff.

N. B. Since writing the above, he has confeſſed his real name to be John Clark, and that he belongs to Mr. John Valendine.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech; he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs: he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has upon hand about ſeven hundred pounds firſt coſt of goods, which he will diſpoſe of upon exceeding low terms, tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Wiccomico creek, Somerſet county, April 13, 1775.

BROKE jail in the night of Tueſday, or early on Wedneſday morning the 12th inſtant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Iſaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, ſhort dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years: has had a ſore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be ſeen, and has now a ſore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is ſlim built, and ſtoops when he walks; pretends to ſeveral branches of buſineſs, ſuch as ſhoemaking, carpenters work, tending of ſaw-mills, as alſo the farmer's buſineſs. As he is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged paſſes for himſelf and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand; lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone; had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German ſerge coat, cut in the faſhion, black velvet jacket with black glaſs buttons, white Ruſſia drill breeches, grey country made worſted ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes juſt ſoaled with large plated buckles, a caſtor hat half worn, as alſo two check and one white linen ſhirts, one pair of brown thread ſtockings, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green ſagathy breeches, patched in ſeveral places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, ſhort dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs ſore lately, ſtoops a little as he walks, (but not ſo much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking ſnuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his buſineſs though but ſlow, and ſerved his time at Cambridge, in Dorcheſter county, to one Ready: had on and carried away with him, a coarſe light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the ſleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red ſpotted ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket with flat white metal buttons, brown German ſerge breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, and turned pumps pretty much wore, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound caſtor hat, one white linen ſhirt, a pair of old Ruſſia drill breeches, a pair of German ſerge breeches of a light colour, and a new ſagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harriſon, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, of a freſh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with ſore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Saliſbury, on Wiccomico river, ſerved his time at or near Snowhill, where his relations moſtly live, and is a remarkable good workman: had on and carried with him, a coarſe brown broad cloth coat, jaket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made caſtor hat, all pretty much worn; as alſo ſundry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaways, or either of them in any of his majeſty's jails, and ſcontrives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out ſix pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by

J. DASHIELL, ſheriff.

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worceſter county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 232 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnſon's Mill Branch-Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be ſold for ſterling or current money. The title indiſputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money if required.

To be ſold by Shaw and Chrystie, chair-makers, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glaſſes in Mahogany frames. They likewiſe do variety of turner's work.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit rents in Anne-Arundel county, ariſing due from Michaelmas laſt, requeſts all perſons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult., Attendance will be conſtantly given at Meſſrs Dick and Stewart's ſtore, in Annapolis. tf CHARLES STEWART.

Prince George's county, May 2, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and diſcharge their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

BROKE Somerſet county jail on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning the 15th inſtant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and ſays he belongs to William Perry of Talbot county, aged 35 years or there about; he is a luſty well let fellow, 6 feet high, or there about; may not being acquainted with his cloaths, ſhall not undertake to deſcribe them. Whoever takes up and ſecures the aforeſaid negro fellow in any of his majeſty's jails, ſhall receive the above reward if taken in the county, if out of the county three pounds, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid, by

J. DASHIELL, ſheriff.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, on the head of the dock,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſtampt cottons and callicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good aſſortment of three quarter and yard wide Iriſh linens, from 1s. to 3s. coſt—yard and half quarter Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of oſnabrig, and Welch cottons—a large aſſortment of mens neat made ſhoes—ſeine twine.

They have alſo for ſale, a large aſſortment of clothes, Engliſh double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar—Cheſhire and double Gloſter cheeſe—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter caſks of old Madeira and Liſbon wine—old ſpirits, and rum by the hogſhead, quarter caſk, or gallon—molaſſes—Muſcovado ſugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

N. B. Have likewiſe for ſale, excellent country made beer, in quarter caſks; made by Mr. Iſaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much ſuperior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common ſmoaky taſte.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a veſſel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the uſe of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, where it is to be delivered. Any perſon that has ſuch a veſſel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, ſhall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK houſe, ſituated on Market-ſtreet, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good ſtore and counting-houſe; the lot is two hundred and twenty-ſix feet deep, extending from Market-ſtreet, to German-lane.

Alſo a tract of land ſituated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Auguſta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil; there is on the ſaid tract, a merchant mill, ſaw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the dryeſt ſeaſon, plentifully ſupplied with water from a never failing ſpring, the ſource of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Alſo one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Alſo one other tract adjoining the firſt mentioned tract, containing 570 acres. Extraordinary good land, proper for hemp, grain, or graſs.

Alſo one other tract adjoining the ſecond mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Eſq; in Winchester, who will give directions how the lands and mills may be viewed, and is impowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thouſand pounds ſterling coſt of goods, which we would diſpoſe of on very moderate terms. ASHBURNER and PLACE.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or otherwiſe ſettle to their ſatisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reaſonable requeſt, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be ſpeedily complied with, ſhould it be neglected, ſuch ſteps muſt be taken to produce payment as will be very diſagreeable.—Benjamin Harwood, jun. will conſtantly attend as uſual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpoſe of receiving payments, or otherwiſe ſettling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.